The New-York Times.

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NEWS FROM EUROPE.

ADVICES TWO DAYS LATER.

THE AMERICAN MINISTER AT PEKING.

Important Rumors Concerning the Italian Question.

The Royal Mail steamship *Africa*, Capt. SHANNON, which sailed from Liverpool on the 1st inst, at noon, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon.

The news is two days later than that brought out by the *City of Washington*.

The steamer *North Briton*, from Quebec, arrived at Liverpool at 10:30, on the morning of the 29th ult., and the *Bavaria* reached Southampton early on the morning of the 30th.

The *Bavaria* experienced a most violent gale during the passage, and one of the seas which struck her stove in two persons overboard, and did some damage to the ship.

The *Arago* arrived at Southampton, about mid-day, on the 30th.

THE CHINESE WAR.

THE AMERICAN MINISTER AT PEKING.

From the Paris Patrie.

The last news from Shanghai establishes beyond a doubt the arrival of Mr. WARD, the American Envoy, at Peking. This diplomatist ascended the Ki-Tcheou-Tou-Ho, one of the branches of the Pei-ho, accompanied by all the members of his Legation.

Arrived at Ning Ho Fou, the American corvette which had brought Mr. Ward was retained in the port. The members of the Legation, under the guidance of a mandarin, were placed in a huge box, about five metres long by three broad, which was closed everywhere but above, to prevent those it contained from seeing the country. This box, or traveling chamber, provided with all things necessary to the comfort of the traveler, was placed on a raft, and taken first up the river, and then up the Imperial Canal, as far as the gate of the capital. Here it was placed on a large truck drawn by oxen, and in this way the Minister of the United States and the members of his Legation entered the town of Peking. They were perfectly well treated by the Chinese, but were not allowed to see anything. The truck was drawn into the courtyard of a large house, which was to be the residence of the American Envoy, but from which they were not to be allowed to go out.

At the last dates they were awaiting their interview with the Emperor. They had not been allowed to have any communication with the outer world, but were permitted to send a dispatch to Mr. FRY, the American Consul at Shanghai, informing him of their arrival.

After the interview, the American Minister was to be accompanied to the frontier in the same way as that in which he came.

ITALIAN AFFAIRS.

THE ZURICH CONFERENCES.

A dispatch dated Zurich, the 16th, announces the arrival there of Prince NAPOLEON. It also states that separate Conferences were held that day between the French and Sardinian, and afterwards between the French and Austrian Plenipotentiaries, but nothing had transpired in regard to the proceedings.

Prince NAPOLEON left Zurich on the 30th for Paris. He did not have any interview with the Plenipotentiaries.

PRINCE NAPOLEON AND AN ITALIAN THRONE.

From the Moniteur, Sept. 29.

Some foreign journals have stated that the solution of the affairs of Italy would be impeded by the desire of the Emperor of the French to found a Kingdom in favor of a prince of his house. These rumors do not need refutation. To deprive them of all value it suffices, without speaking of the engagements entered into at Villafranca, to bring to recollection the act, and the words of the Emperor NAPOLEON before and since that epoch.

From the London Times, Sep. 29.

At last the oracle has spoken. After a preternatural silence of several weeks, the Potentate whose will sways the destinies of Europe has pronounced on the solemn question whether a French Prince is to succeed the late Austrian satraps in the government of Central Italy. The manifesto in the *Moniteur* will be a severe blow to the hopes of NAPOLEON JEROME'S partisans. That the Prince has a party who have worked hard to create a throne to place him on is beyond a doubt, and it would be too great confidence in human virtue to believe that the Imperial cousin himself has been without some hope of more exalted rank, or has been perfectly free from all interference in the matter. Indeed, the solution of the Italian difficulty by placing the Prince on the throne of Tuscany, Modena and Parma, has been likely enough ever since the Italians showed such antipathy to their fugitive rulers, and the indignation of the world was so much excited by the spectacle of an unnecessary war ending in an incomplete and almost inglorious peace. We have not the smallest doubt that NAPOLEON III., when he agreed to conditions of peace at Villafranca, was perfectly sincere in his determination to restore the Dukes. What may have been the secret springs of action which produced this astounding compromise no man can say. The stubborn resistance of the Austrians, the strength of the fortresses, the unconcealed displeasure of England, the public hostility of Germany, even personal fear, and the intense heat of the weather, may severally have had something to do with it. But from all we know of this event it would seem that the French Emperor was really and truly desirous to be quit of the war, and that he accepted the intervention of the Duke of Malakoff as he accepted the intention by Austria of the Archduke and of Venice—because the Kaiser would not yield on these points.

Still there seems much reason to suspect that the plan of providing a throne for Prince NAPOLEON had been considered prior to the war. It is well known that from the earliest period of the year—from the time when the Emperor made his hasty address to M. Hübner—the Prince was the open and avowed champion of the war. His partisans were loud on the necessity of trampling on the treaties of 1815; of establishing the nationality of Italy, or rather of driving out the Austrians, for it did not appear whether definitive liberty was to be left entirely to herself. Then it was rumored that a marriage between the Prince and the daughter of Victor Emanuel. It is idle to say that these were nothing personal in this alliance, that the Prince only represented France, and that the union was only a drawing closer of the bonds which linked together the policies of the Emperor and the King. Neither Sovereigns nor States in the present day require these family ties to increase the stability of alliances which are cemented by a common interest. France and Sardinia would have equally fought side by side had neither NAPOLEON nor CAVOUR ever existed; and we doubt exceedingly if Prussia or Sardinia in ten thousand years would ever think of a marriage so in many respects increasing the identity of the two nations. But to Prince NAPOLEON himself the advantages were obvious. By marrying with an Italian Princess he became, according to the family code of Royal naturalization, an Italian subject, ready to govern any part of the Peninsula which might be in search of a Sovereign. At the time it will be remembered that the future elevation of the husband of Princess CLOTILDE was hardly doubted, and the only question was whether Lombardy and Venetia were to be united under his sceptre, or whether his throne was to be placed on the banks of the Arno. We do not quote the gossip of six months since to the belief that it dictated any settled policy to the mind of the Emperor; but every Government with modern political society knows that a secret army is hardly kept, and that, whether a British cabinet or Parisian drawing-room, a certain approximation to the designs of men in authority is apt to be arrived at. That at the beginning of the war an Italian settlement for Prince NAPOLEON was contemplated is as certain as most things connected with the affair. Then the Imperial Highness, armed with proclamations and beaming with smiles, was sent to Tuscany to lead the ardent youth of that fair land to victory and glory. He was given independent corps, with which he was to revolutionize that territory of the petty Princes, and perhaps not to stop there, but to overthrow the dominions of the Pope. He it was who was to attack the Austrians on their left flank, and crossing the Po far lower down than the French armies could attain, was to insure the retreat of the latter. But unfortunately for the adventurous views of Prince NAPOLEON, the enemy gave way too easily. Fortune favors the bold, and NAPOLEON JEROME was very bold indeed. Fortune favored him rather too much. The Austrians would not stay for the Prince and his corps and his noble volunteers, to beat them. They evacuated Peschiera and Mantua, and all the places which have been the standing menaces of Sardinia and the Duchies for 40 years. They retreated on their fortresses, they took their Legations, they blew up their works at Ancona, and by the time the Prince had written himself up to the proper pitch of martial ardor, there was no enemy to fight. He did not even have the chance of a defeat. The separate corps destined to conquer the Tuscans and Modenese have never had any fighting as yet, and the great war of 1859 passed over without the Prince's name receiving any additional lustre.

Still the Prince had not lost all chance. The Dukes had fled from Florence and Modena, and the poor Duchess of Parma was expelled by the subjects of her son. The interview at Villafranca might have been expected to end in some stipulation in favor of the cousin who would have fought so bravely, and who only wanted an opportunity; but at Villafranca NAPOLEONE JEROME was never mentioned, or was mentioned only to be put aside. The Dukes were to be restored, if not by French and Austrian bayonets, at least by the moral suasion of the two Emperors. What chance, then, was there for the Prince? But soon it appeared that the Tuscans and their country men would not have their fugitives back at all, and that they were determined to place a throne at the disposal of some worthy aspirant. The hopes of the Palais Royal again rose high. Who so likely to be chosen for the throne of Central Italy as the Prince who went out to fight for it? But again fortune frowned. The Italians, with that want of consideration and gratitude which distinguishes them, still clung to the notion of an united Italy. They would have nothing to say to a French Prince, but unanimously proffered their allegiance to the Sardinian Monarch. To overcome this obstinacy has been the task of the Prince's partisans for several weeks past. But the determination of the Italians is too strong, and the engagements at Villafranca are too binding. The result is, that now the claim of Prince NAPOLEON is definitely quashed by the French Emperor. This decision is, no doubt, a right one, and will not diminish the prestige of NAPOLEON III. There can be no doubt that to place Prince NAPOLEON on the throne of Florence would be a great mistake in the present state of Italy and the present temper of the Italian people. That he is a man of considerable ability may be true, and it is probable he would make a fair Sovereign. But Italy requires unity, and Englishmen, at least, though opposed to the disturbance of European peace, are anxious that the present opportunity should not be lost, but that there should be an Italy which both France and Austria may respect. It is hard, indeed, to see in what way such a solution may be reached, but it is certainly not to be attained through the sovereignty of a French Prince.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL ON ITALIAN AFFAIRS.

On the 26th ult., the freedom of the city of Aberdeen was presented to Lord JOHN RUSSELL. His Lordship delivered, on the occasion, a speech on the foreign policy of England, in the course of which he made the following reference to Italian affairs:

"Gentlemen, there is a question on which I will venture to touch before I conclude, because, though not one in which we have taken an immediate part, it is one in which I think every Briton must take a deep interest. I allude to that which has taken place, and is taking place, in Italy. [Cheers.] You will permit me to refer to events of some time back, but which are a clue to that which is happening at the present moment. For centuries the Italian people—a people rich both in commerce and agriculture—have been subject to foreign Powers—sometimes to the Germans, sometimes to the French. About sixty years ago a general, full of youth, full of genius, full of capacity of every kind, both for war and for civil affairs, entered Italy and declared that he came to give liberty to that people. The Italian people were delighted—the whole of Lombardy was in a state of joy and ecstacy, and, although his warlike operations were successful, yet for a time it came to be that the French Government was the Government of Italy, and in 1814 the people of Lombardy were averse to that foreign dominion, and earnestly desired a change. They applied to an English general, Lord WILLIAM BENTINCK, an honest a lover of liberty as ever existed; they applied to him, and they applied afterwards to the English Minister, to learn what was to be their fate. The English Minister told them that their fate was very well settled—that the Emperor of Austria had been kind enough to declare that he would take charge of Lombardy, and therefore, he (the English Minister) had only to refer them to the Austrian Minister. [Hear, and a laugh.] Well, they have had this new Government up to 1859—to the present time—and every year they became more and more averse to it. Well, I am not saying whether they were justified in their dislike of the former French Government, or of the late Austrian Government—I am only telling you what was the fact known to you all—no more. Well, it had occurred some ten or twelve years ago, to some men of very ardent hopes and great literary talents, that these foreign nations had not succeeded in attaining the affections or confidence of the Italians—that the Italians might as well govern Italy themselves. It was a new notion, but not a very unnatural one. In 1848-49 they made the attempt. Unfortunately, they succeeded so ill that they gave people a great distrust of their power of self-government; but the Emperor of the French having conquered Lombardy in the present year made a wise and magnanimous declaration that he did not go to conquer Lombardy for himself, but that the Italians should be the free citizens of a great country. The Italians, not only in Lombardy, but in Tuscany, Modena and Parma, have acted upon this declaration, and they have made temporary and provisional Governments to themselves, declaring that they wish hereafter to be the free citizens of a great country. [Applause.] Well, I ask, has there been any mischief produced? Because I think with regard to this matter of States and nations regulating their own government, it is not very different from that of a man—say in this city of Aberdeen—regulating his own house. [Applause, and a laugh.] But, at the same time, it is possible that a man may manage his house in such a way as to be a great nuisance to his neighbors. [Laughter.] For instance, he may start a pyrotechnic manufactory in his house, making experiments to try his skill, and, it may be, sending up skyrockets into the air every evening in order to see the effect. This would not seem to be agreeable, because other householders might conceive that their houses might be set on fire. Instead of wishing to encourage the gentleman to do whatever he pleases in his own house, the Lord Provost might be called on to interfere with that gentleman because he was likely to set fire to the houses of his neighbors—[laughter]—but has anything of that sort occurred in Italy? Can any man say there is such a disturbance of order at Milan, Modena, or Florence, that the neighbors—the Austrians, or other neighbors—are called upon to interfere? [Cheers.] *On the contrary*, the conduct of this people, just emancipated, who have been subject to foreign rule for many years, who might have been expected to burst into some excess—possibly some outrage against the persons who are most odious to them—they have conducted their matters with perfect order—with such order as if they had been the citizens of a country which had long been free. [Cheers.] Well, then, gentlemen, I say, though we can claim no credit for having enabled these people to assert their freedom—all though we have been bystanders, and, I think for very good and sufficient reasons, have taken no part in the hostilities of this Spring; yet I think we are bound to say—we do say, and we have said—that against any interference of foreign force to prevent those people having their own government and conducting their affairs as they like, we do most loudly and solemnly protest.—[loud cheers]; and, therefore, gentlemen, be the terms of the treaty now negotiated what they may, if, hereafter, consequent upon that treaty, there shall be that of which you have heard, no doubt, and which has been frequently talked of—if there shall be a Congress of the Powers of Europe—if it shall be the wish of those Powers which have taken part in those hostilities that in the final settlement of Italy and the acknowledgment of the different States belonging to it the other Powers of Europe should take part in these consultations, we might assist only upon one condition, namely, that with respect to using foreign force in order to compel fulfilment of the conditions of peace, whatever they may be, so as not to interfere with the right of the people of this country to manage their own concerns—that, if such should be the object, or may be the result of such language, England may stand apart and take no concern. [Loud applause.] But, gentlemen, I feel convinced, and such is the language, not of one of these powers, but of both those powers, that whatever their opinions may be as to what has taken place—and the Austrian Government cannot be expected to approve of the revolution in Modena and Tuscany—yet I believe neither power has any intention to interfere by force with the decision of those peoples. I think it is a matter of great importance that it should be so, because that system—which is rather disguised than expressed by the phrase, the balance of power—that system means that the different states shall be independent, that they shall manage their own concerns, and that no one state shall have the preponderance in Europe, or dictate what should be the constitution, or what should be the internal government of the rest. And, happy as we are in this country in independence long acquired, it is not only our interest, but I think it must be our wish to see that every state in Europe, whether they prefer a system which we think not compatible with liberty, or whether they prefer a pure and temperate system of representative monarchy, or whether they prefer any other form of government, provided they do not interfere with their neighbors—I think that the independence of the several States of Europe is an object which Great Britain ought to feel a sympathy and interest in. And now, I fear that I have troubled you too long, (applause) but if so, you must impute it to the kindness you have shown to me. Be assured that, so far as I am concerned, while I have the honor to hold the seals of the Foreign-office, it shall be for no mean purpose, for no selfish interest, that I shall endeavor to use the name, and influence, and authority of Great Britain. This country holds high a beacon which may save the rest of the world. It is not for us to arrogate and dictate with respect to what they shall do, but it is our duty when we do speak, to speak in the language of a free people, as the loyal and obedient subjects of a monarch who reigns in the affections of her people."

The noble Lord resumed his seat amidst loud applause.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A report was current that Austria and Piedmont were both making warlike preparations, and that the French army of occupation in Italy was about to receive reinforcements.

The Dictator of Modena had given orders for the purchase of 35,000 mine rifles, and also of horses for the Piedmontese cavalry, which had been lost in battle.

An official communication in reference to Central Italy was spoken of as having been forwarded by Sardinia to the great Powers.

The representative of the Grand Duke of Tuscany at Rome had refused to deliver up the embassy-house, although threatened, in default, with the confiscation of his own property in Tuscany. It is stated that he is supported in his refusal by the ambassadors of France and Austria.

The *Times'* Paris correspondent says: "The latest and most accredited report respecting Italy is, that the Grand Duke of Tuscany will regain his throne, not by forcible means, but by an appeal to universal suffrage, accompanied by the grant of a Constitution, and by a general amnesty; that the Duchess of Parma, will have Modena, and that Parma will remain annexed to Piedmont. The warmest and most sanguine partisans have now given up hopes of being emancipated from Papal rule."

The *Herald's* Paris Correspondent says the Duke of Modena is at the head of 10,000 troops, backed by 5,000 more under the Grand Duke of Tuscany. KOSSUTH has collected some 10,000 men, of whom about one-third are Croats, and the remainder Swiss, and he is gone to Vienna, it is said, to organize a plan of attack against FARINI's army of Central Italy, now concentrated around Rimini, whilst the Archduke's would operate from the North. Piedmont is also eagerly preparing for the fray.

THE SAN JUAN DISPUTE.

FURTHER COMMENTS OF THE ENGLISH PRESS.

From the London Times, Sept. 20.

The American officer, Gen. HARNEY, who has committed this act was induced, probably, by the expectation that it would make him great. HARRISON, JACKSON and TAYLOR were raised to the Presidency by their warlike exploits. The commander who rescued a Hungarian some years since from an Austrian brig would probably have been started for the same high office if he had only taken the precaution of firing into his enemy. What question, then, that if HARNEY had been superior in an encounter with the Britishers, he would have been sure of some great position in his native State, if not in the councils of the Federation? Gov. DOUGLASS has probably deprived the bold commander of his merited reward, by not sending against San Juan a force so small that it could have been readily repulsed, and left the gallant American free to give a glowing narrative of his brilliant exploit. We have every reason to hope that President BUCHANAN—a man of sense and judgment—will see the necessity of treating this subject in a proper manner, and leaving the Pacific boundary between the two nations to the decision of diplomacy. We cannot suppose that the Americans, however, elated at their presumed victories over the English on American questions, will think themselves powerful enough to withstand the arguments that could be brought against them if England, peaceful enough while the semblance of legality is observed, were to learn that the Republic was disposed neither to recede nor negotiate. No kind of boasting or hectoring is, we hope, likely to have any effect on the Government of this country. We have yielded more than we ought on many American questions, simply because the public opinion of the country cannot be enlisted in these paltry disputes while the destinies of the world are being decided at our doors. But there has probably never yet been an instance of a spot in dispute between the two nations which has been violently seized by one of them on the sole responsibility of an inferior officer. Such an act requires explanation from the Government at Washington, and doubtless Mr. BUCHANAN will at once declare that Gen. HARNEY acted without his sanction, and that the position of matters has been in no way changed by this appeal to main force. Of the Island itself we know nothing, nor can we believe that the possession of it is of much value to either party, though it is certainly worth more to us than it can be to the Americans. But the seizure is obviously only the expression of a feeling which exists among the American authorities and settlers in those parts. They believe that audacity and assumption will prevail over justice and moderation, and that, England being too much bound up in the manufacture of America's staple fabric, Englishmen will be afraid to avenge any indignity. To put an end to such notions is the bounden duty of a State like ours; and, though we should deprecate as strongly as any one any approach to an unfriendly attitude, we think it the duty of the British Government to support its rights undeterred by the bravado of an ambitious officer.

From the Shipping Gazette.

Gen. HARNEY knows well enough that the island he has seized upon lies properly within that boundary, but he avails himself of the indeterminate nature of the survey in order to take up a strong position in reference to the new gold discoveries; and if he has misinterpreted the wishes of the Cabinet of Washington, he has contrived to frame his conduct in singular accordance with its general policy in the West. We do not, of course, apprehend that anything like a serious misunderstanding can arise between the two Governments in consequence of this San Juan affair. It will all be laid to the account of the Ashburton Treaty, and the imperfect survey on which its provisions rest; but we shall be somewhat surprised if it turns out that Gen. HARNEY has acted of his own motion in this matter, and that his acts are disavowed by a Government whose policy he appears to have interpreted so correctly and to have carried out so faithfully.

COL. HAWKINS IN LONDON.

The San Juan "difficulty" is exciting some attention at the present moment, in consequence of the arrival in London of Col. HAWKINS, from Vancouver's Island, who has been sent home by Gov. DOUGLASS to receive instructions relative to the recent occupation by the United States troops of the Island of San Juan. Col. HAWKINS has been in attendance at the Foreign-office, but as Lord JOHN RUSSELL, the head of the Department, is at present in Scotland, he is not likely to have made much progress in the object of his mission. Of course, so excitable a topic has produced various comments on the part of the Press.

GREAT BRITAIN.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

A rumor was current that Dr. SMETHURST, the convicted poisoner of Miss BANKES, and whose sentence of death has been respited, is involved in two other cases of suspected poisoning which happened some years ago.

A meeting had been held at Cork for the purpose of promoting the claims of Cork harbor as a naval and packet station, and for making it a port of call for the trans-Atlantic steamers. Hopes were held out of the Cunard Company being induced to make Cork a port of call for their steamers.

The Revenue returns for the quarter ending Sept. 30 had been published, and were quite satisfactory. The gross increase from the principal sources of revenue was about £600,000—but this was rather more than counterbalanced by the reduction in income tax, &c., and the non-operation of the increased income tax of last session.

The London Builders' strike remains in a very unsatisfactory state. Negotiations, extending over two days, between the master-builders and a deputation from the operative masons, had been brought to a close without any favorable results, and the breach between employers and employed was becoming wider and deeper than before.

The *Great Eastern* remained at Portland, and if she is removed from that port before going to Holyhead, the Directors have determined that she shall go to Southampton.

PROPOSED AMNESTY TO THE IRISH EXILES.

In Ireland a little agitation has commenced, which has for its object the return to their native country, if they desire it, of such of "the patriots" as compromised themselves in Mr. SMITH O'BRIEN's foolish rebellion of 1848. The movement commenced in Waterford, the Mayor of which city presided recently at a public meeting, in order to urge the subject on the attention of the Government. It was shown by one of the speakers that, in escaping from Van Dieman's Land, Messrs. M'MANUS, MEAGHER, and MITCHELL had not broken their parole, and that the partial amnesty then granted to the State prisoners was without precedent, and, in fact, unconstitutional. It was also urged that, as the British Government had recently congratulated the Emperor of the French on the unconditional amnesty lately granted by him to political offenders, we ought to follow the example which we approved of when set by others. In the course of the proceedings it transpired that the Irish Conservative leaders, two years ago, were in favor of the amnesty to the Irish offenders, and it was urged that the present Government ought not to be less liberal. It is thought that the concession asked for will be granted. In the present state of Ireland no harm could possibly accrue by granting the boon.

FRANCE.

The Emperor was not expected to return from Biarritz until the 8th of October.

The Paris *Patrie* contains the following:

"The number of vessels and troops which are to form the French expedition to China has not yet been decided upon. Up to the commencement of August last no treaty had been signed between France and Cochin-China."

The Paris correspondent of the London *Herald* confirms in the most positive manner the statements that the King of Belgium's visit to the Emperor of Biarritz was wholly on account of the debt due by Belgium to France—amounting to £2,000,000, a pressing claim for immediate payment having been put forward.

It is rumored that several regiments of the corps d'armee, under the command of Gen. CANROBERT, in the Lyons District, had received orders to hold themselves ready to march.

Some of the French journals are incensed at the threat against the Press lately contained in the *Moniteur*. The Siècle protests against the imputation of the official print that to claim the substitution of law for caprice, is an "excess of discussion," and boldly claims the right of temperately demanding any change in a law which it deems oppressive and unjust. It demands trial by jury for Press offenses, and also claims for journals the right of reporting the proceedings of the Legislature.

Letters from the provinces in France confirm the reports of grand armaments at the various ports. The Government had purchased land at a high price on the coast, for the purpose of erecting fortifications. At Boulogne, a floating battery is to be constructed without sails, navigated by steam, and armed with rifled guns.

The Paris Bourse closed quietly on the 30th, a 69.35 for the 3 % Cent. Rentes, being a slight improvement on the previous day.

SPAIN.

The Spanish Government is stated to have declined the mediation of England in the dispute with Morocco.

A semi-official journal of Madrid denies that any convention exists between France and Spain relative to Morocco, and asserts that Spain will settle her own quarrels with Morocco.

TURKEY.

The mail dates from Constantinople are to Sept. 24. A commission had been appointed to investigate the late conspiracy, and is composed of the Grand Vizier, the Sheik-ul-Islam, the Minister of War, the Minister of Police, the President of the Grand Council, and the President of the Tanzeemat. Two Generals, several Colonels and other officers and priests had been arrested. JAFFA PASHA, of Albania, one of the conspirators, drowned himself during the transport of the prisoners. It was probable that the conspiracy had ramifications in the provinces. The publication by the papers of any communication relating to the affair had been prohibited.

MUSSAR PASHA, Minister of Justice, had taken his departure for Egypt on a special mission.

AFRICA.

THE LIVINGSTONE EXPEDITION.

From the Cape Town Mail.

We have just been favored with the following copy of a letter from Dr. LIVINGSTONE, so recent as the 30th of July. This bold and successful explorer has apparently sustained no losses in his party from the climate and many other dangers supposed to be formidable in hot and savage lands. He writes apparently in perfect health, and as for his spirits they seem to be uniformly cheerful, let the outer world smile or frown as it may. The letter is addressed to Sir GEORGE GREY, and tells his own tale as follows:

KONGONE HARBOR, July 20, 1859.

DEAR SIR GEORGE: We are now about to deliver our letters to Her Majesty's ship *Persian*, and though I know that she has one on board for you of May last, I add a few words to that, as we are sending some bunge seeds and living plants of the mootskiri. Dr. KIRK will write Mr. MCGREGOR as to how they are to be disposed, and I have now to beg your good offices for speedy transmission to their destination. The bunge will do well in Natal, in localities where other cultivation is impossible. Should it grow, no care is required for an annual crop, (a comfortable fact for all Hottentots, English, Dutch and African,) for it is simply pollarded when the fibre is mature in the thinner branches. The seeds yield a paint, or drying oil. Some are for India and others for Natal; and we shall send more when we can. There are plants, too, of mootskiri, a tree, the seed of which yields a fat and an oil valuable in commerce. It is exported from Whambane. We have sent home a report, the joint productions of Dr. KIRK and myself, on the African fever; and we think our experience of it has rendered it a less formidable disease than heretofore. This will probably be published.

We have been able to furnish a report on the navigation of the Zambesi, after seeing all the changes to which it is annually liable. From what we have observed in an unusually dry year a vessel, drawing two feet, such as they are obliged to use on the Mississippi, could ply the whole of ordinary years. During four or five months each year large vessels could ascend to Tette. There the river is 964 yards from bank to bank, about three times the width of the Thames at London bridge; at the broadest parts it is about three miles, and divided into five or six channels. A tide pole put up at *my suggestion by Major* SHEARD showed a gradual rise above low-water mark of 8 feet, then a variation from 8 to 15 feet during some months, then a gradual decrease to 9½. The low-water mark adopted was the surface of that in which from 18 inches to 24 inches were found in certain crossings from one channel to another. The channels then contained reaches, miles in length, of eight to ten feet, but in the crossings we had much difficulty; the vessel of 31-3 inches being of what is called the "Niger canoe or pot-bellied shape," and so weak an engine as to be unable to help us in the difficulty. She was only 1-16th of an inch thick in the beginning, and is now like an old copper kettle, full of holes in one part. We are about to try Nyinyesi from the Shire, if she will only stick together so long. The Shire is more easily navigated than the Zambesi, as we have two or three fathoms constantly and can steam by night. We are in hopes, after surmounting a thirty mile difficulty, of getting on the lakes of Eastern Africa, and then we go to the Makololo country either afloat or afoot. (Signed) DAVID LIVINGSTONE.

P. S.—I wonder why our Cape merchants don't push their merchandise higher up the coast. The Tette traders have been compelled to wait four months at Quillimaine for calicos, or till an American ship came. They are a yard wide, coarse, unbleached calico, and dearer than the English. Gentoos from India give higher prices for ivory, in English calico, than the Americans can afford. We have failed to receive our regular newspapers, and not a PUNCH except yours—nothing more is needed to prove us out of the world.

These letters were brought to Natal by Her Majesty's brig *Persian*, which had called there from Mozambique for supplies, which were put on board by the *Waldensian* as she steamed out. The *Persian* was still at anchor when the steamer left.

AUSTRALIA.

Telegraphic advices in anticipation of the arrival of the Australian mail, state that the screw steamer *Admella*, from Adelaide, was totally lost on the 6th of August, near Cape Northumberland. Eighty-seven lives were lost—only 25 out of the whole number on board being saved. There was a great outcry against Ministers for not sending relief to the *Admella*. No details are received.

The Tasmania submarine cable had been successfully laid.

The shipments of gold from Melbourne since the July mail and up to Aug. 19, amounted to $755,000 in five ships.

Col. NEILL, Deputy Adjutant General, was killed by a fall from his horse.

The yield of gold was very satisfactory.

At Melbourne, on 19th August, business was dull. Tallow and hides were scarce and prices high.

Great speculation prevailed in the new mining companies.

The steamer *Royal Charter*, from Liverpool, arrived out at Melbourne in 87 days.

THE VIGILANCE COMMITTEE MOVEMENT IN LOUISIANA.—A New-Orleans correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican* pictures a sorry condition of affairs in two parishes in Louisiana:

"Whether Gov. WICKLIFFE will or will not execute his threat of putting the Parishes of Lafayette and Vermillion under martial law remains to be seen. The reports that the vigilants had seized and hanged a number of persons, immediately after the visit of the Governor, and committed other outrages, were incorrect, but they had some foundation in fact. A man named LACOUTURE, who had been driven away by the Committee under threat of death if he returned, saw the published accounts of the action taken by the Governor, his interview with the regulator leaders, and the promise made by the latter to desist from further operations, and thinking this at the very least amounted to an armistice under cover of which he might safely return to his family, he did so. So soon as it became known that he had returned, his house was surrounded by a band of armed men in the night, and when admission was refused them they broke open the door, ascended to an upper room where the doomed man had taken refuge, and shot him dead, fairly riddling his body with bullets and buck-shot. Such is the story of this affair, which seems to be well authenticated, and from which, no doubt, the rumors of a general renewal of the 'vigilance' persecutions arose."

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

ANOTHER COMMITTEE ORGANIZED.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Oct. 14.

A Vigilance Committee has been formed at Markesville, La., to aid the police in arresting dangerous characters.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Speculation in the Patent-office—No Libel Suit to be Instituted Against Forney—Naval, &c.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Oct. 14.

An official investigation is now making into the past transactions of the Agricultural Bureau, which I learn will probably result in an expose of a deficit to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars. Prof. HENRY, it is said, takes a deep interest in the investigation, and thinks the culprits should be treated leniently in consideration of their past services. The Smithsonian Institute, it may be remarked, received a portion of the Agricultural Fund for meteorological purposes.

Judge DOUGLAS' rejoinder to Judge BLACK will appear in pamphlet form early next week. It will make sixteen pages.

Señor BENAVIDEZ, late of Mexican Legation under CONSTITUTION, returns to reside in Washington, but not in an official capacity.

[UPON THE REPORTER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Friday, Oct. 14.

The President authorizes the emphatic denial of the truth of the dispatch from Philadelphia, which stated that Col. FORNEY has received a notification from him of his intention to institute a prosecution for libel on account of the article in the *Press* of Monday last, in relation to the death of Senator BRODERICK.

The following officers have been ordered to the United States sloop-of-war *Mohican*, belonging to the African Squadron:

Commander GOSEN, Lieutenants PARRISH, J. F. JONES and DUNNINGTON; Purser ARNOLD; Master ALEXANDER P. CROSSMAN; and Engineers KENNEDY, ATKINS, PARKER and PRICE.

It has been represented to the Treasury Department that vessels owned in districts adjacent to the British North American Provinces, take cargoes on board in provincial ports, destined for ports of the United States on the seaboard, and on entering the waters of the United States, proceed in the first instance to their home ports, and there exchange their registers for enrolments and licences, under which they proceed to their ports of destination, and claim to enter coastwise. It is also represented that in some instances they make an entry as from a foreign port when they exchange their papers, but the cargo is not unladen or inspected, but passes at once under a coastwise manifest, to the original port of destination. This practice, says the Secretary of the Treasury in a circular, is clearly illegal and must be discontinued. Vessels from foreign ports must deliver their cargoes under the inward manifests prescribed by law, which show that they were laden on board at foreign ports, and which specify their ports of destination in the United States. They must complete their voyages to the ports of destination exhibited on their manifests, under their registers, which cannot be exchanged for enrollments and licences, until entries are duly made as from foreign ports, and the merchandise brought in them duly unladen by permits from the proper officers of the Customs.

To prevent misapprehension, in future, in regard to the marine papers under which voyages can be pursued in part by sea, from ports on the northern, northeastern and northwestern frontiers of the United States, it is deemed proper to state, for the information and government of collectors and other officers of the Customs, that the enrollment and license, issued under the Act of 2d March, 1831, authorizes a vessel to engage both in the coasting and foreign trade only when navigating otherwise than by sea.

In several instances of late, vessels have cleared from their home ports on the Lakes for European destinations or for ports in the United States on the seaboard. The papers under which they navigate the Lakes, are not, it is obvious, the proper documents for vessels pursuing voyages of that description. Recourse must be had, in such cases, to the provisions of the Acts of 31st December, 1792, and 16th February, 1793, prescribing marine papers for vessels navigating the ocean and its tributaries, to a European or other foreign port, in part by sea, her enrollment and license should be surrendered and she should be furnished with a register under the provisions of the Act of 31st December, 1792. If she is destined for a port in the United States, coastwise, in part by sea, she should surrender her enrollment, and license, under the act of 2d March, 1831, and should be furnished with an enrollment and license under the provisions of the act of the 18th February, 1793. If she sails for a provincial port, and it is intended to clear her thence for a port in the United States on the seaboard, or for a foreign port, in part by sea, she should be furnished with a register under the act of 31st December, 1792, before leaving her home or a lake port on such a voyage.

It is important, the Department says, that the proper papers should be issued to vessels pursuing these several voyages, otherwise, they may be exposed to the disabilities and penalties imposed on vessels found engaged in trade without the appropriate documents prescribed by law.

The Episcopal General Convention.

DEMAND FOR A COURT OF APPEALS DENIED—THE ADJOURNMENT OF THE CONVENTION.

RICHMOND, Va., Friday, Oct. 14.

The Committee to whom was referred the subject of churches in foreign countries not within the jurisdiction of any of the foreign missionary Bishops, reported a canon to place such under the direction of the General Convention of the United States, and subject to the episcopal government and jurisdiction of the Presiding Bishop. It was referred to the Committee on Canons.

The proposed amendment to article six of the Constitution, to establish a Court of Appeals, was rejected by a large majority.

The House of Bishops passed a resolution to appropriate a joint Committee to devise a plan for the creation of a fund to aid feeble parishes and congregations at the missionary stations.

The House of Deputies took up the resolution of the Missionary Committee, to appoint at this session two Missionary Bishops, one for the Northwest and one for the Southwest, and it was unanimously adopted.

The whole congregation immediately sung "Gloria in Excelsis," and adjourned after prayer. This was considered the most solemn hour of the Convention.

The Election in Minnesota.

DECIDED GAINS FOR THE OPPOSITION—THE REPUBLICANS CARRY CONGRESSMEN, STATE OFFICERS AND LEGISLATURE.

CHICAGO, Friday, Oct. 14.

The St. Paul *Times* of the 13th says the returns received thus far show the following Republican gains over last year: Ramsay County, 800; Hennepin County, 500; Dacotah County, 400; Rice County, 170; Washington County, 100; Anoka County, 100; Cowar County, 100. The Republicans are known to have gained two Representatives in Ramsay County; one Senator and one Representative in Anoka, and probably five Representatives in Dacotah. The Democrats gain four in Winona. There is but little doubt of the election of Republican Congressmen, Governor and State ticket, and a majority in both branches of the Legislature.

Pennsylvania Election.

THE OFFICIAL VOTE IN PHILADELPHIA—VOTE OF CUMBERLAND.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Oct. 14.

The official vote of this city elects twelve Opposition, and five Democratic members of the Assembly. The only Senatorial District supposed to elect a Democrat is still doubtful.

Cumberland, a Democratic county, gives LEWIS, Opposition, 34 majority. Perry, Mifflin and Juniata are to be heard from.

Injunction against the Shawmut Insurance Company, of Boston.

BOSTON, Friday, Oct. 14.

In the Supreme Court, this afternoon, a temporary injunction was granted against the Shawmut Insurance Company, of this city, upon the application of the Insurance Commissioners, on the ground that their further proceedings would be hazardous to the public.

Conflict of Jurisdiction.

DECISION IN THE CASE OF DEPUTY UNITED STATES MARSHAL STEBBINS.

DETROIT, Mich., Friday, Oct. 14.

In the Supreme Court of Michigan, this day, a decision was rendered, denying the jurisdiction of the United States Supreme Court in the case of the rescue of Deputy United States Marshal STEBBINS, the slaver Capt. JAMES, of the late steamer, and MR. TIBBE has been remanded for trial in the State Court.

The Pikes Peak Region.

RETURN OF DELEGATE TO CONGRESS—GOLD DISCOVERIES—EXCITEMENT OF THE PEOPLE.

LEAVENWORTH, Friday, Oct. 14.

The Overland Express brings Denver City dates of the 6th inst.

An election had been held for delegate to Congress, and R. D. WILKINSON is probably elected. The vote was small.

An election had also been held in Arapahoe County, under the laws of Kansas, creating considerable feeling, the previous policy of the mining region having been the ignoring of all political connection with Kansas.

Snow had fallen to the depth of a foot, causing drifting and other inconvenience, causing a temporary suspension of mining operations, but the succeeding mild weather had enabled the miners to resume their work.

A large number are leaving for the States to pass the Winter.

The mines were producing well. A nugget worth $300 had been taken from Russell's Gulch, and several others of less amount had been found.

Two hundred men were still at work in the Nevada district, all making good wages.

The Kansas lead had yielded $500 in nine days to three hands.

The miners remain vigorously at work on all the diggings.

The New-York Times, Saturday, October 15, 1859.

HELP WANTED.

$10,000 — WANTED—A SPECIALTY IN ANY LINE; CAN BE MANUFACTURED IN ANY LOCALITY; ESTABLISHED 5 YEARS; PAYS 100 PER CENT PROFIT; NO CAPITAL REQUIRED; WE START YOU. ADDRESS, WITH STAMP, BOX 1,000, TIMES OFFICE.

$8,000 — WANTED—A PARTNER IN A PERMANENT AND PROFITABLE BUSINESS; ONE WHO CAN INVEST FROM $2,000 TO $3,000 PREFERRED; A RARE CHANCE FOR THE RIGHT MAN. ADDRESS, WITH REAL NAME, BOX 1,000, TIMES OFFICE.

A — WANTED—A PARTNER WITH $1,000 TO ASSIST IN MANUFACTURING AND SELLING A NEW ARTICLE; A GOOD THING

Our Fine in China.

The Paris *Figaro* asserts positively that the American Minister has arrived in Pekin,—that he succeeded one of the branches of the Pei-ho with his legation, having been compelled by the Boxers to leave Tien-Tsin in a box open at the top and drawn by oxen! and that "while awaiting an interview with the Emperor, he was required not to leave the residence assigned to him." This latter clause probably translates the phrase into ordinary English, but the *Figaro* reported by telegraph from St. Petersburg to the Paris *Petit Journal*, which is usually well informed, is more explicit. Minister Conger, it says, was ordered to leave Pekin, and was only allowed to remain on the intervention of the Russian Minister, who pointed out that the Chinese authorities, rather than the one which the English and French have become, to choose to take the route to the delinquencies of the Austrian Republic to hold herself aloof from the contest and be governed exclusively by her selfish interests in the matter. The appeal is plausible enough,—but it is unsound, and will prove, we trust, unavailing. Neither France nor England are waging this war in the interest of civilization. Each has its own purposes of ambition or of gain to serve by its intervention. Both are quite as ready to wage war with us as we should be in keeping out of it. We are skeptics in regard to the disinterestedness of national action. We have little faith in national sympathies—still less in the disposition of any one nation to secure the rights of another. It has already offered to will anywhere, and will be found on the side of the power or powers on right and justice. The Russian Minister at Pekin stands as the representative of the United States, now Christendom and Pretended civilization. We want no more "allies" in the Chinese question. We are "allies" enough. We

INSURANCE OF MANY KINDS.

INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE—Lots covered by Policies of the Knickerbocker Insurance Company of New-York, amounting at 3½ per cent. to $1,000,000, are offered for sale at 90 cents on the dollar. Apply to the Company's Agents, No. 23 Nassau-st., or No. 16 Wall-st.

INSURANCE—The Metropolitan Fire Insurance Company of New-York, No. 156 Broadway, corner of Liberty-st., insures against loss or damage by fire on favorable terms. Cash Capital and Assets, $500,000. Losses promptly adjusted and paid. Applications received at the office, or by any of the Agents of the Company.

INSURANCE—The Home Insurance Company of New-York, No. 135 Broadway, corner of Cedar-st., insures against loss or damage by fire on favorable terms. Cash Capital and Assets, $500,000. Losses promptly adjusted and paid. Applications received at the office, or by any of the Agents of the Company.

INSURANCE—The Continental Insurance Company of New-York, No. 118 Broadway, corner of Pine-st., insures against loss or damage by fire on favorable terms. Cash Capital and Assets, $500,000. Losses promptly adjusted and paid. Applications received at the office, or by any of the Agents of the Company.

INSURANCE—The Niagara Fire Insurance Company of New-York, No. 156 Broadway, corner of Cedar-st., insures against loss or damage by fire on favorable terms. Cash Capital and Assets, $500,000. Losses promptly adjusted and paid. Applications received at the office, or by any of the Agents of the Company.

INSURANCE—The Hanover Fire Insurance Company of New-York, No. 113 Broadway, corner of Pine-st., insures against loss or damage by fire on favorable terms. Cash Capital and Assets, $500,000. Losses promptly adjusted and paid. Applications received at the office, or by any of the Agents of the Company.

INSURANCE—The Orient Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., insures against loss or damage by fire on favorable terms. Cash Capital and Assets, $500,000. Losses promptly adjusted and paid. Applications received at the office, or by any of the Agents of the Company.

INSURANCE—The Commercial Fire Insurance Company of New-York, No. 157 Broadway, corner of Liberty-st., insures against loss or damage by fire on favorable terms. Cash Capital and Assets, $500,000. Losses promptly adjusted and paid. Applications received at the office, or by any of the Agents of the Company.

INSURANCE—The Lamar Insurance Company of New-York, No. 117 Broadway, corner of Cedar-st., insures against loss or damage by fire on favorable terms. Cash Capital and Assets, $500,000. Losses promptly adjusted and paid. Applications received at the office, or by any of the Agents of the Company

TO LET.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY HOUSE, WITH THE small three-story brick house No. 57 Sackman-st. Apply at 45 Pine-st., Bank entrance. Apply to A. HONDLOW, No. 3 Montague-st., Brooklyn, or at No. 109 Wall-st., N.-York.

TO LET—THE BUILDING NO 193 EAST FIFTY-second-st., 25 by 98 feet. Also four stalled Horses will be taken at low rate if desired. Apply at No. 173 Broadway, or to OAK & HOLMES, No 45 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY HOUSE, WITH THE small three-story brick house in the rear, No. 345 West 31st-st. Also, the 2-story and basement brick house No. 20 Cliff-st. Apply at No. 345 West 31st-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—IN BROOKLYN, THE large and commodious Brick Houses and Stores, No. 161 Fulton-st., corner of Hudson-av. Apply to A. HONDLOW, No. 3 Montague-st., Brooklyn, or at No. 109 Wall-st., N.-York.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY BRICK house, with all the modern improvements, in 23d-st., between 6th and 7th-avs. Apply at No. 141 23d-st.

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FOR BRIDGEPORT.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, NORWICH AND WORCESTER.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, NORWICH AND WORCESTER

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, Oct. 15.

Steamship City of Manchester, Kennedy, Liverpool, J. G. Dale.

Steamer Black Diamond, Allen, Philadelphia, Merritt & Chapman.

Bark Beverly, Pierce, Philadelphia, N. Martin.

Bark Isabel, Gibson, Glasgow, Funch, Edye & Co.

Barks Mathilde, Gerdes, Bremen, and Sophie, McCall, Hull, Funch, Edye & Co.

Brig Hortensia, (Br.) Bishop, Cork, Order.

Schr Ada, (Br.) Hall, Cork, Order.

Schr Mary Ann, (Br.) Hall, Cork, Order.

Schr Sarah Ann, (Br.) Hall, Cork, Order.

Schr Sarah Ann, (Br.) Hall, Cork, Order.

Schr Sarah